AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 20, with the following paragraph.

--According to the inventive process, the above-described surface treating agent for ligneous floorings can be manufactured by melting Japan wax and candelilla wax by heating to allow them to be mixed; adding slowly a drying oil to said wax mixture which is under stirring, wherein the amount of the drying oil corresponds to about a half amount of a predetermined amount; adding the remaining amount of the drying oil while continuing stirring, followed by reducing the product temperature to not more than a temperature of 80 to 86 °C which is the melting point of carnauba wax; adding slowly powdery carnauba wax to form a uniform dispersion at the time when the product temperature reaches about 60 °C with continuing stirring; and dispensing the dispersion into packaging containers at the time when the product temperature reaches 55 °C or less with further continuing stirring. If the powdery carnauba wax has an average particle size of about 300 ~~1m~~μm or less, then the viscosity will be increased, when the product temperature is reduced to 55 °C or less, so that it is not likely that the precipitation of the powdery carnauba wax takes place. If the powdery carnauba wax has larger average particle sizes, then it is necessary to continue stirring until the product temperature is further decreased.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 4, line 25, with the following paragraph.

--In the surface treating agent for ligneous floorings according to the present invention, the powdery carnauba wax is a component for forming a coating that is resistant to slipping. It is preferable to contain about 1 to 5 % by weight of carnauba wax. The reason is that amounts at about 1 % by weight or less in the surface treating agents will reduce the effect of making the coating resistant to slipping, and amounts at about 5 % by weight or less will improve the effect of the resistance to slipping, whereas a slightly unusual feeling will be felt, when naked feet come into contact with the surface of the coating. For the previously described reasons, it is preferable that the powdery carnauba wax is used with an average particle size of

about 300 μm~~1m~~ or less.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 5, line 11, with the following paragraph.

--Into a beaker were placed 10 % by weight of Japan wax and 4 % by weight of candelilla wax, and melted while stirring by heating on a hot water bath (the Japan wax has a melting point of 50 to 53.5 °C and the candelilla wax has a melting point of 68 to 72 °C, and thus when the product temperature reaches about 75 °C, they are melted entirely). To the wax mixture which is under stirring was then slowly added and mixed a portion of linseed oil corresponding to about a half of a predetermined amount (85 % by weight). With continuing stirring, the remainder of the linseed oil was added and the product temperature was allowed to be reduced. At the time when the product temperature reached 60 °C, 1 % by weight of powdery carnauba wax having an average particle size of 100 μm~~1m~~ was added, and stirring was further continued to allow the powdery carnauba wax to be dispersed uniformly. At the time when the product temperature reached 55 °C or less, the resulting dispersion was dispensed into packaging can containers. In this way, a pasty surface treating agent for ligneous floorings was obtained which contained the powdery carnauba wax in a uniformly dispersed state.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 22, with the following paragraph:

--A pasty surface treating agent for ligneous floorings was obtained in a similar way to that in Production Example 1, except for using 15 % by weight of Japan wax, 4 % by weight of candelilla wax, 80 % by weight of linseed oil, and 1 % by weight of carnauba wax powder having an average particle size of 600 μm~~m~~.--.